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## Building New Business Ecosystem Around Textile Recycling

Heikkilä, Pirjo

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<http://www.vtt.fi>  
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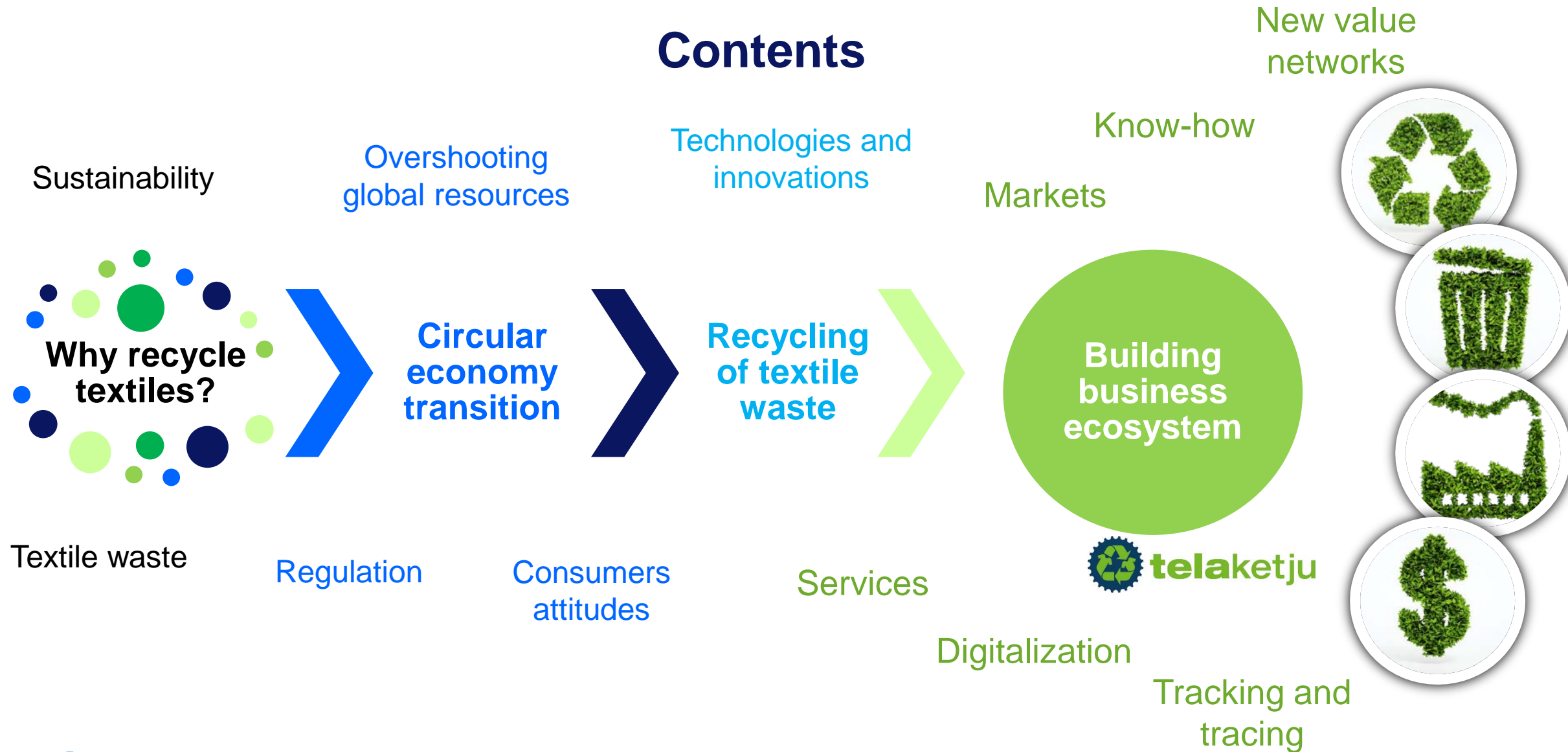
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# Building New Business Ecosystem Around Textile Recycling

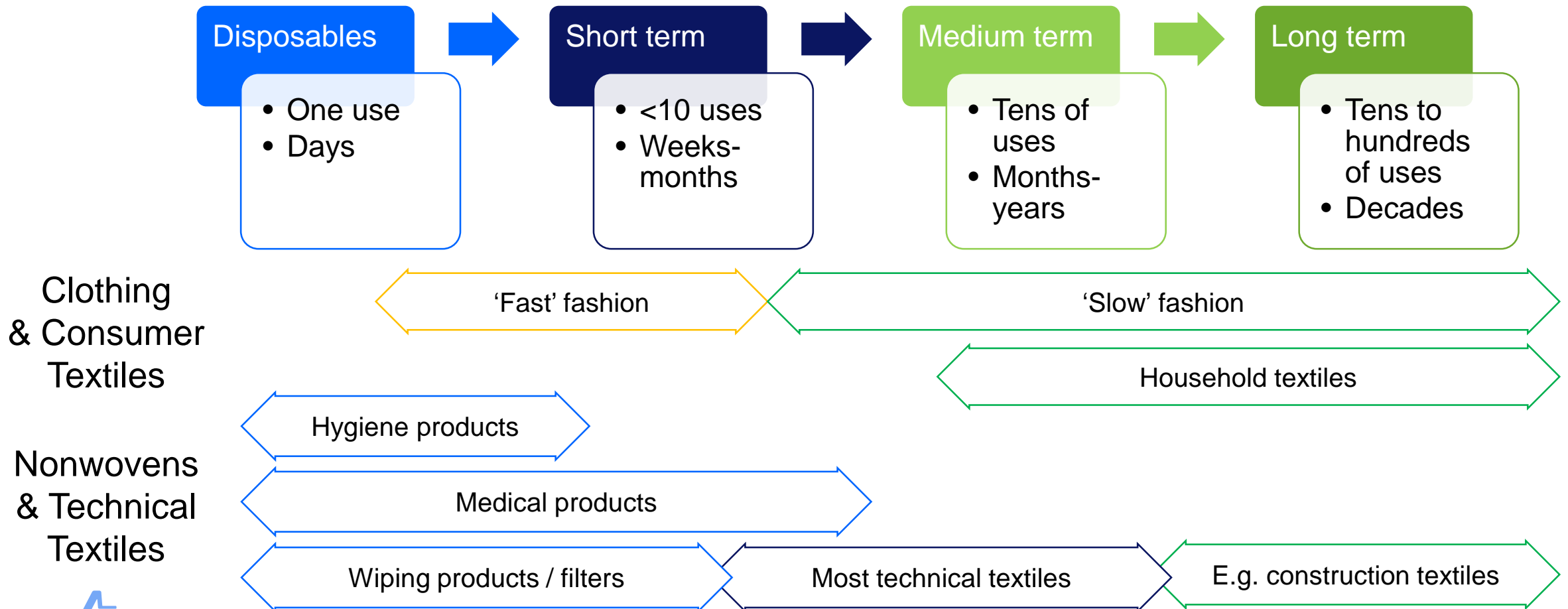
Dr. Pirjo Heikkilä, Senior Scientist  
VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd.  
pirjo.heikkila@vtt.fi  
+358 40 689 1443



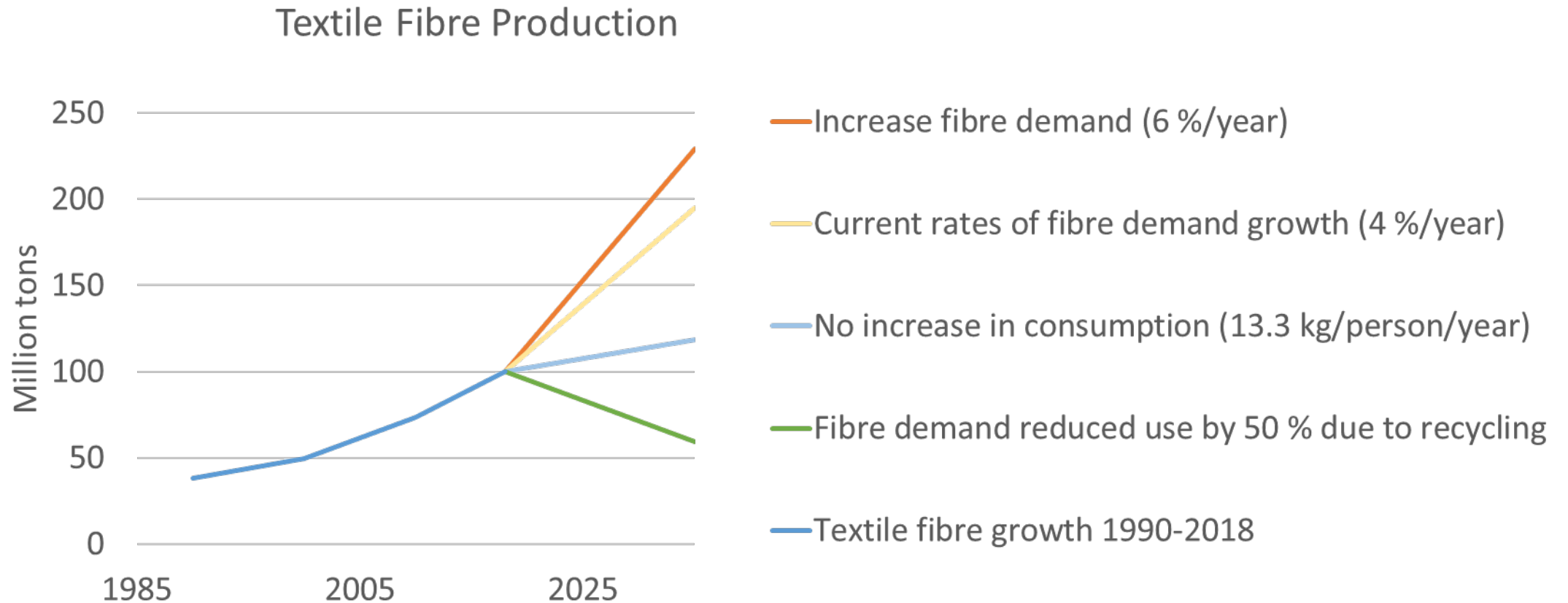
# Contents



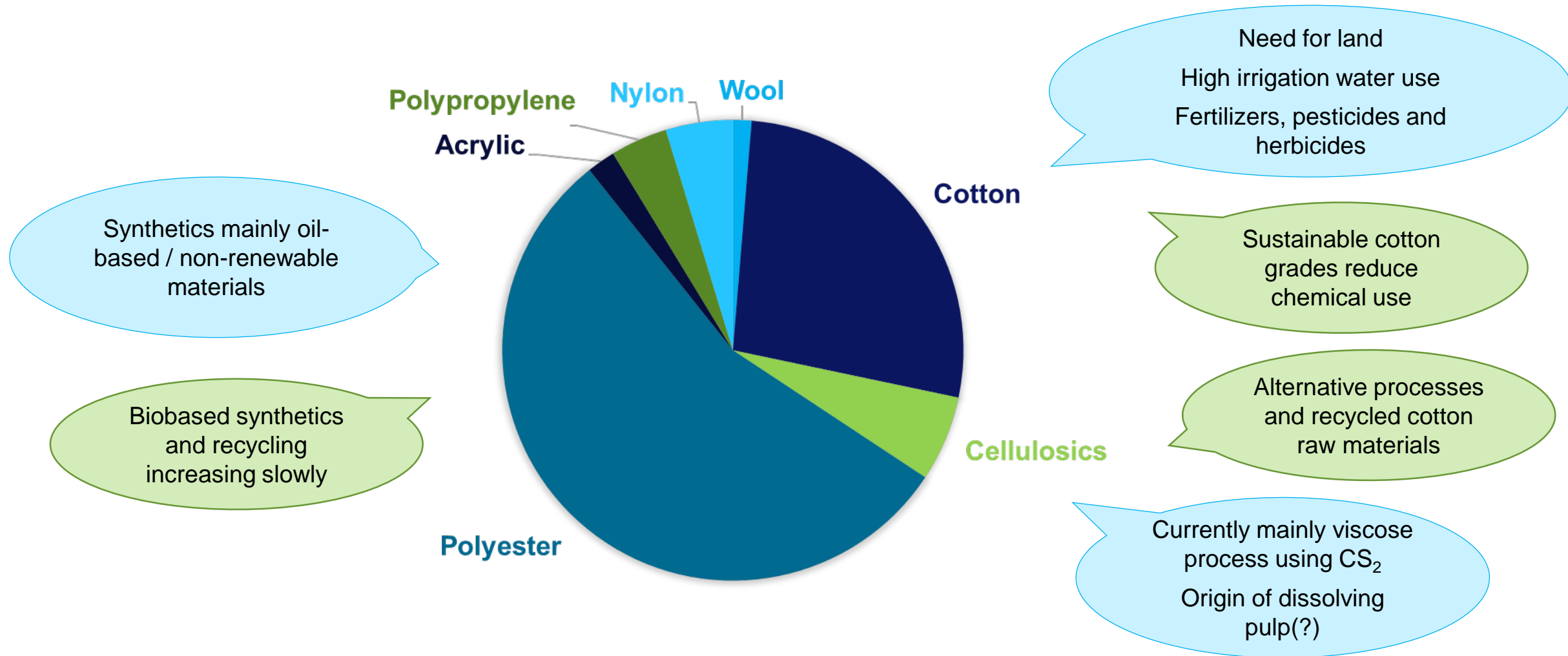
# Textile Service Life



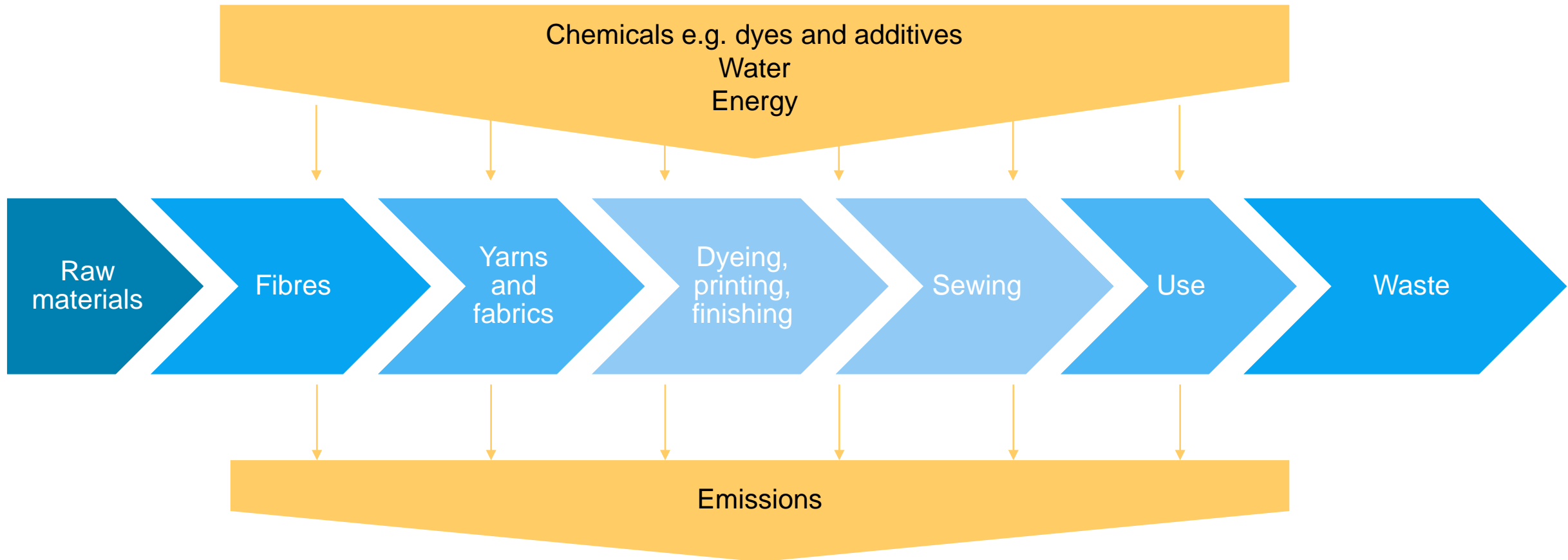
# Increased Fibre Demand



# Textile Raw Materials

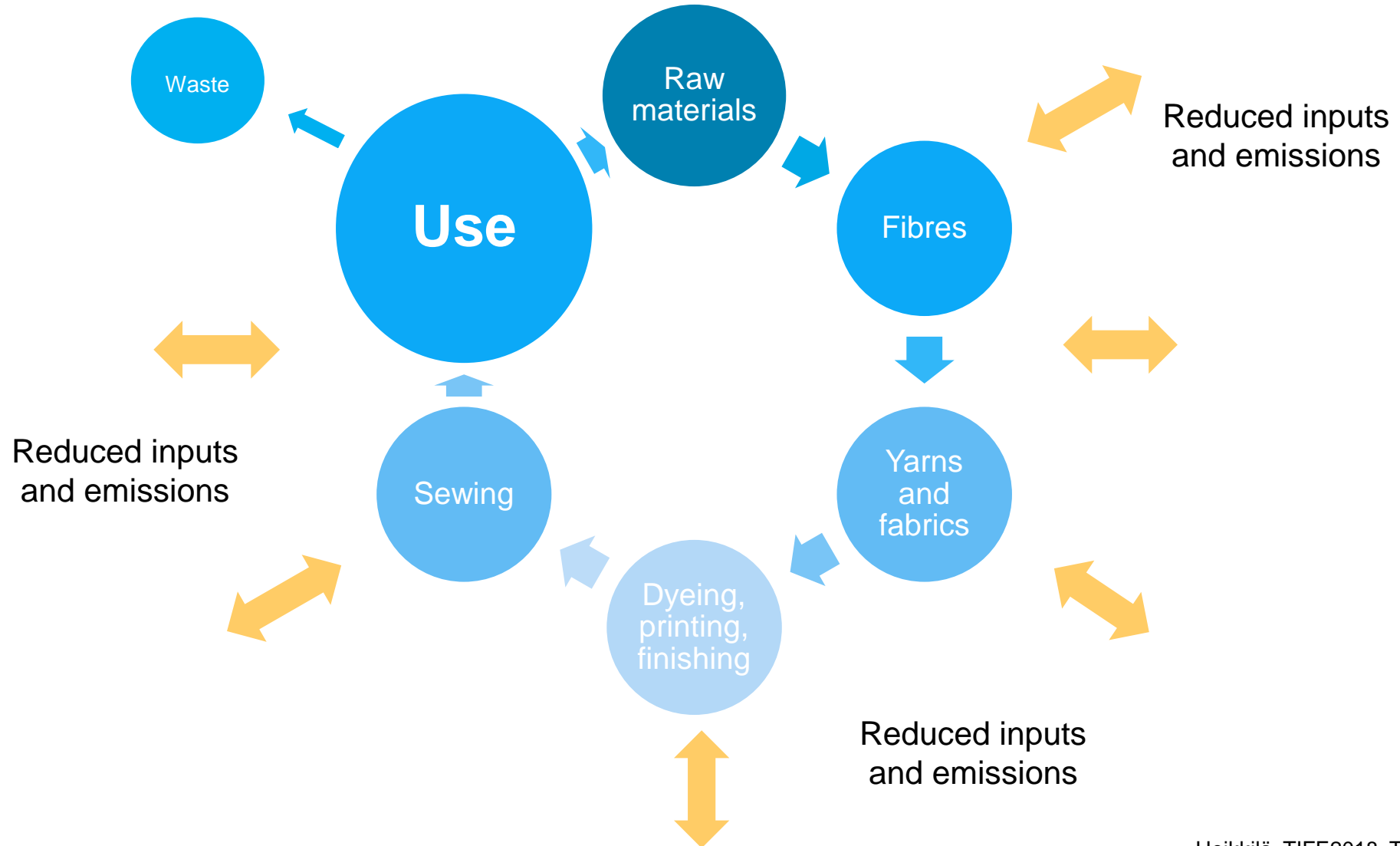


# Linear Model for Textiles



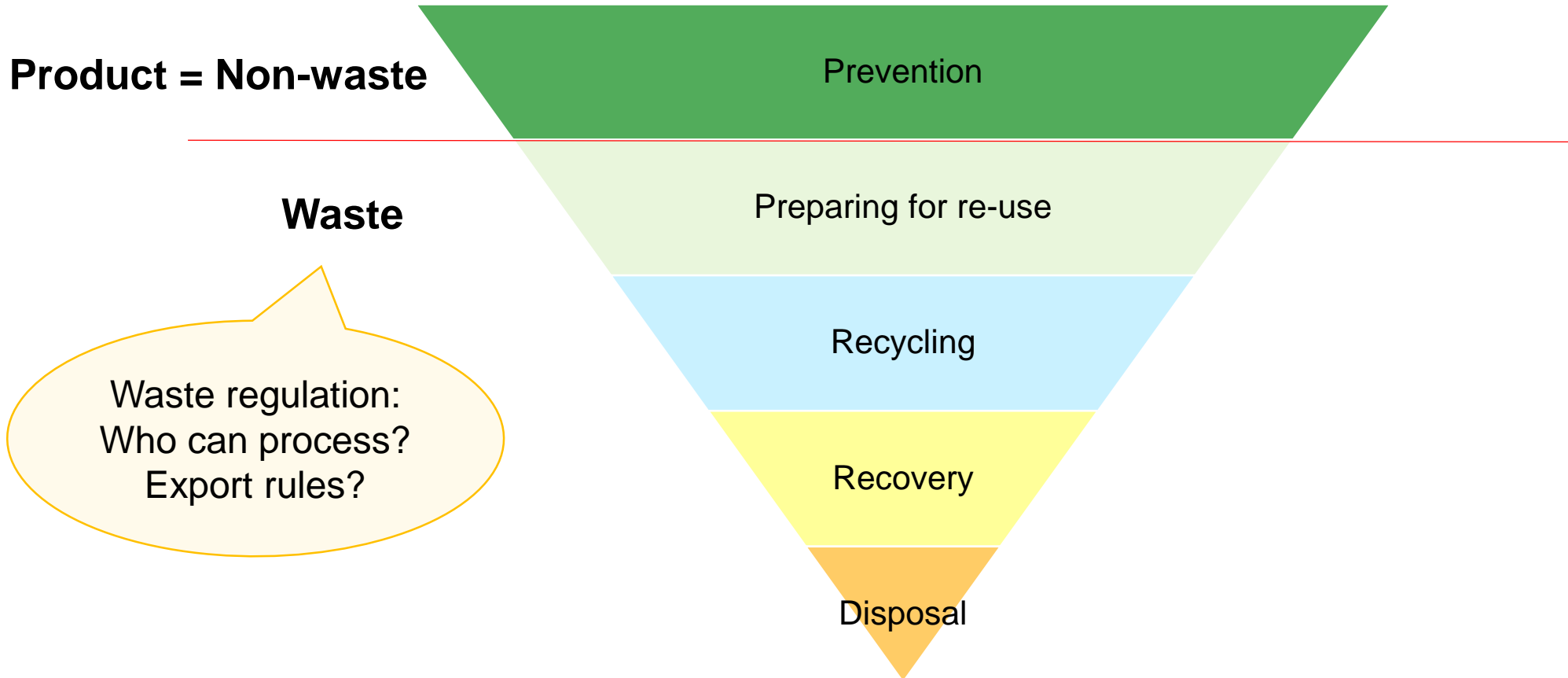


# Circular Model for Textiles

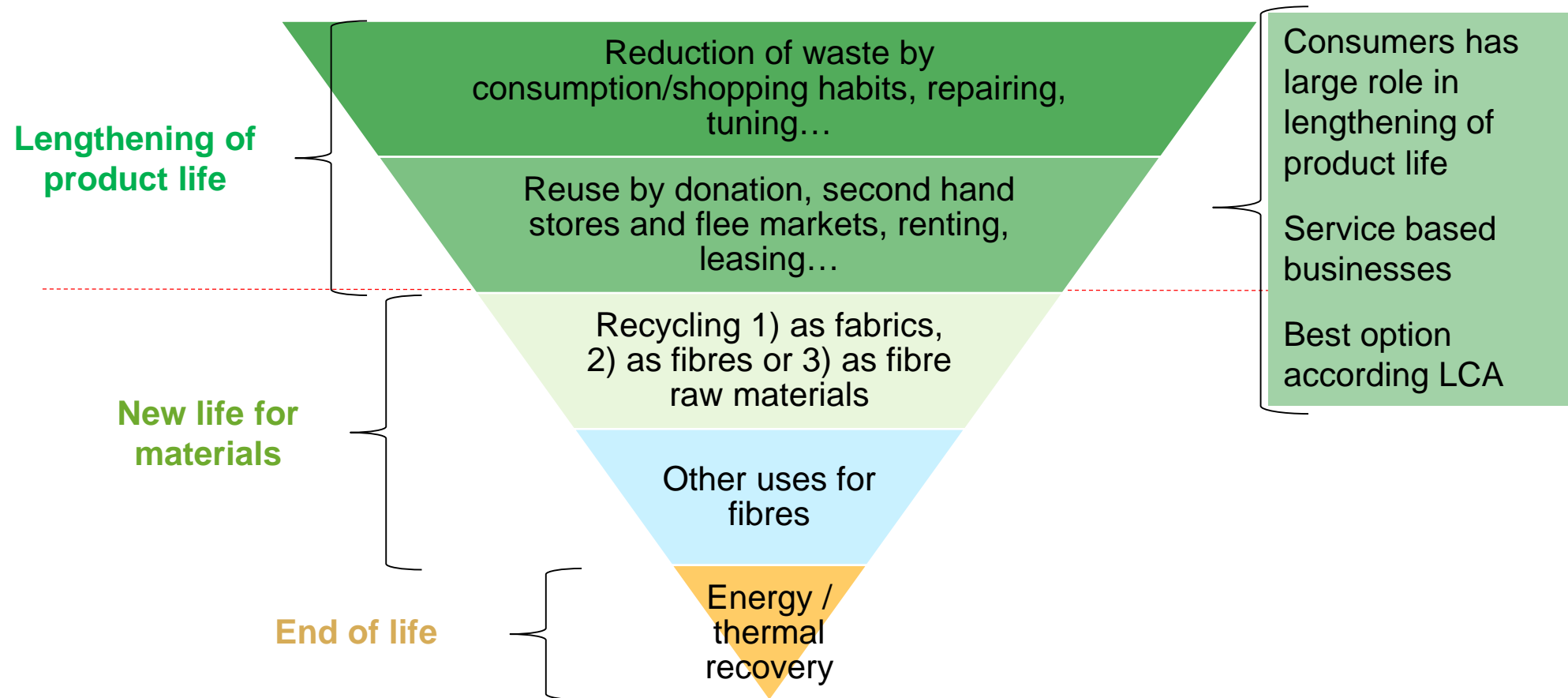




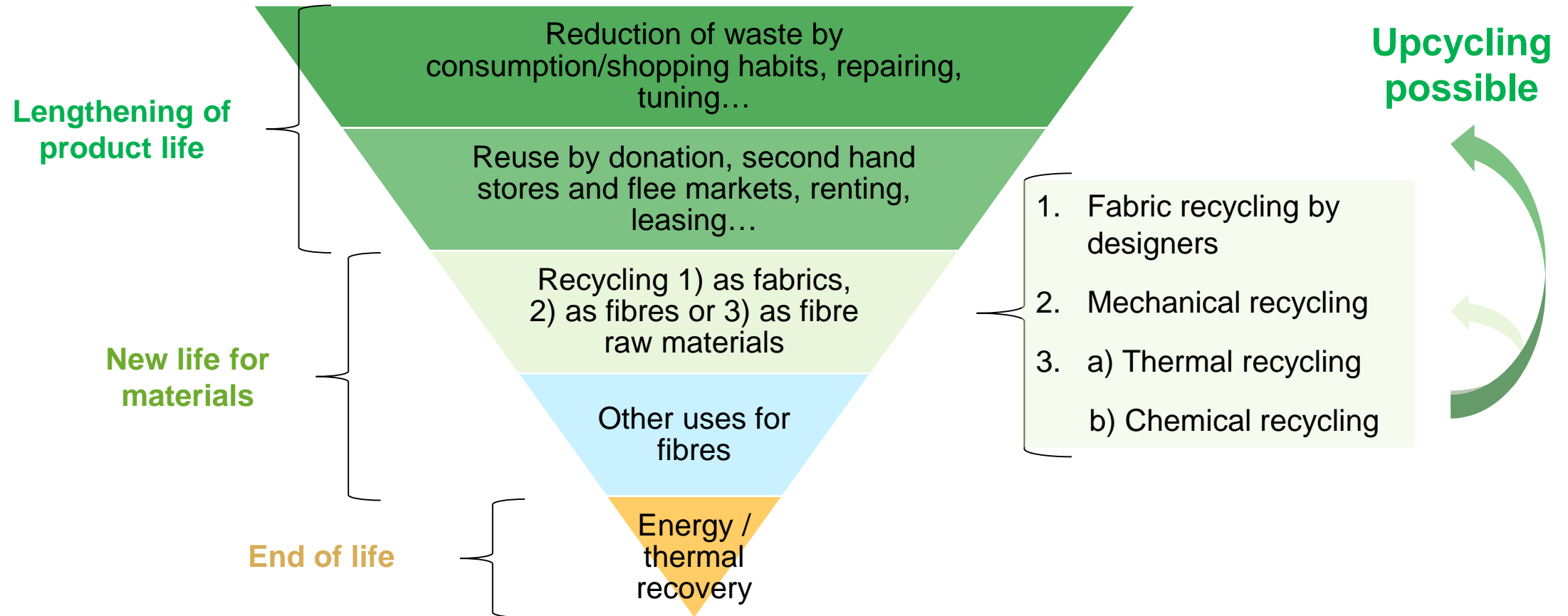
# Waste Hierarchy



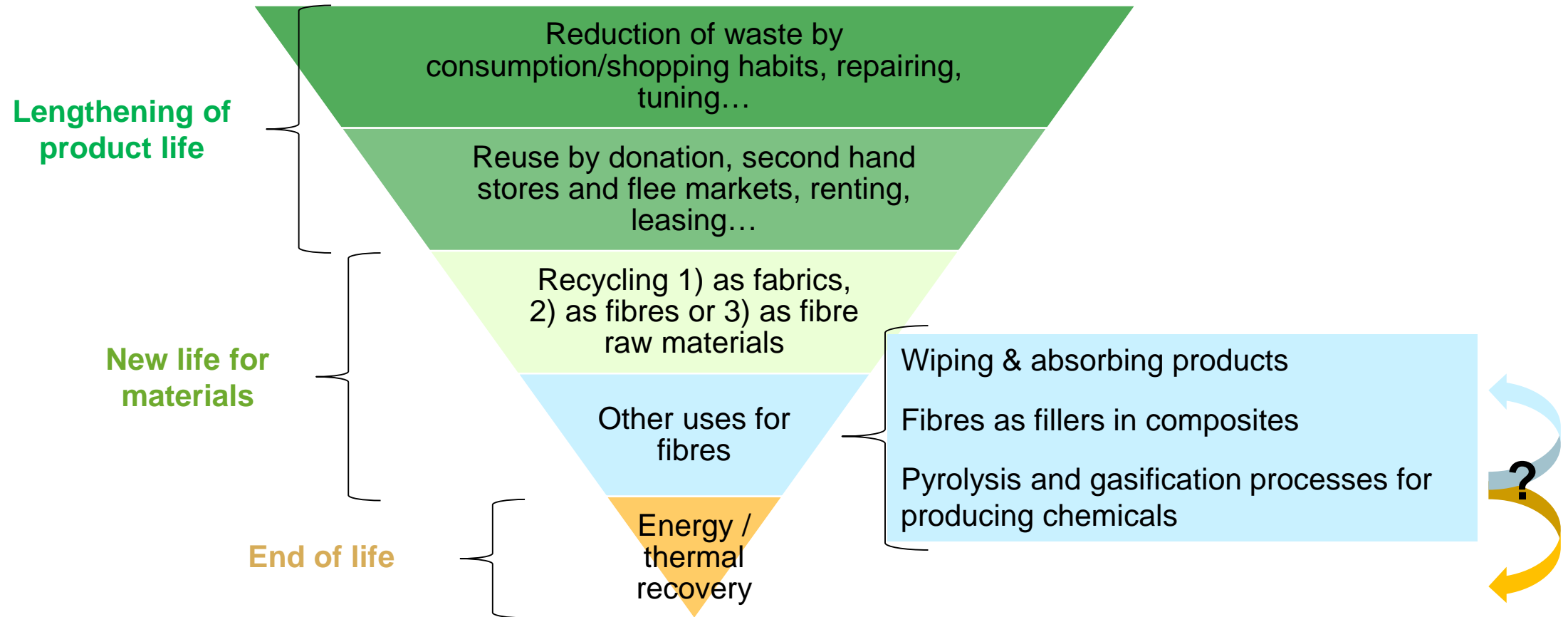
# Adopted Waste Hierachy and Textiles



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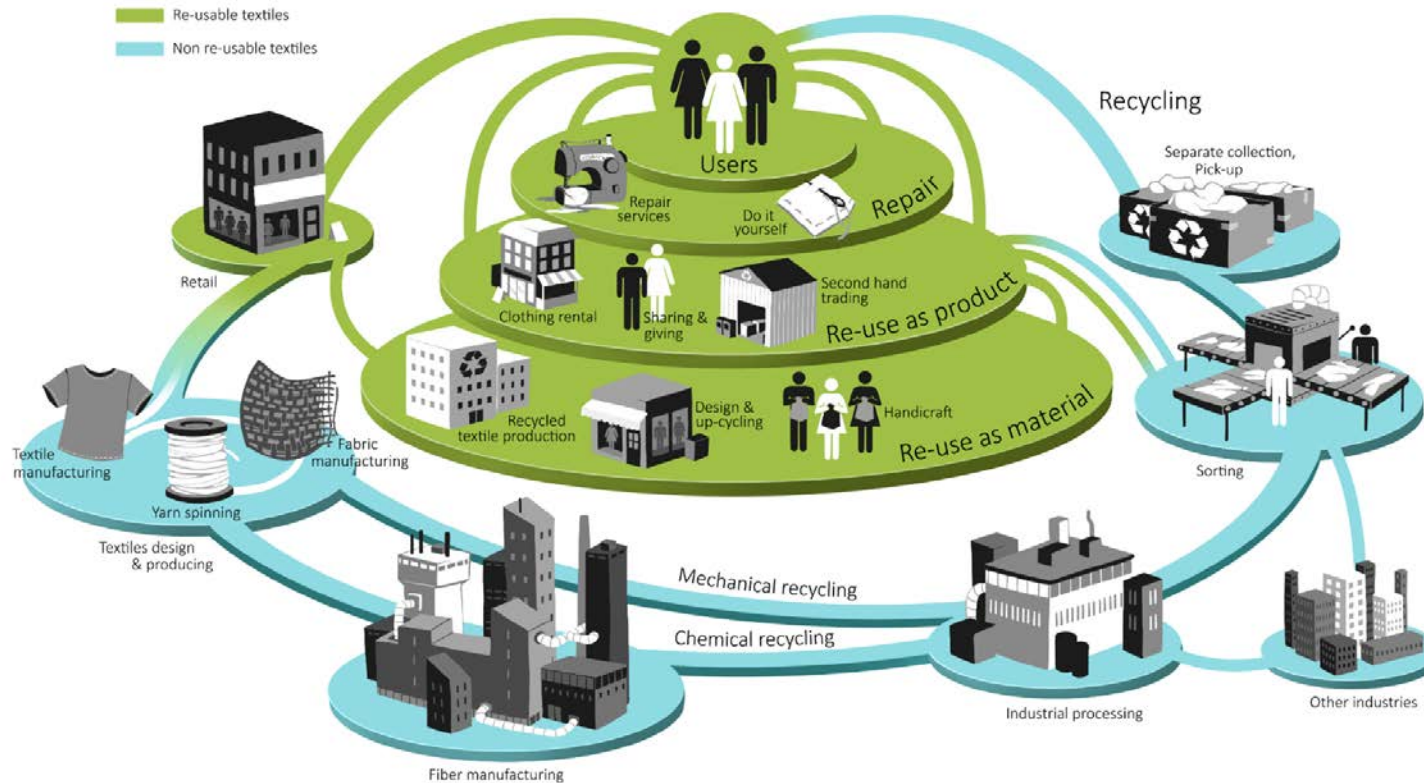


# Adopted Waste Hierachy and Textiles



# Model of The Circular Ecosystem of Textiles

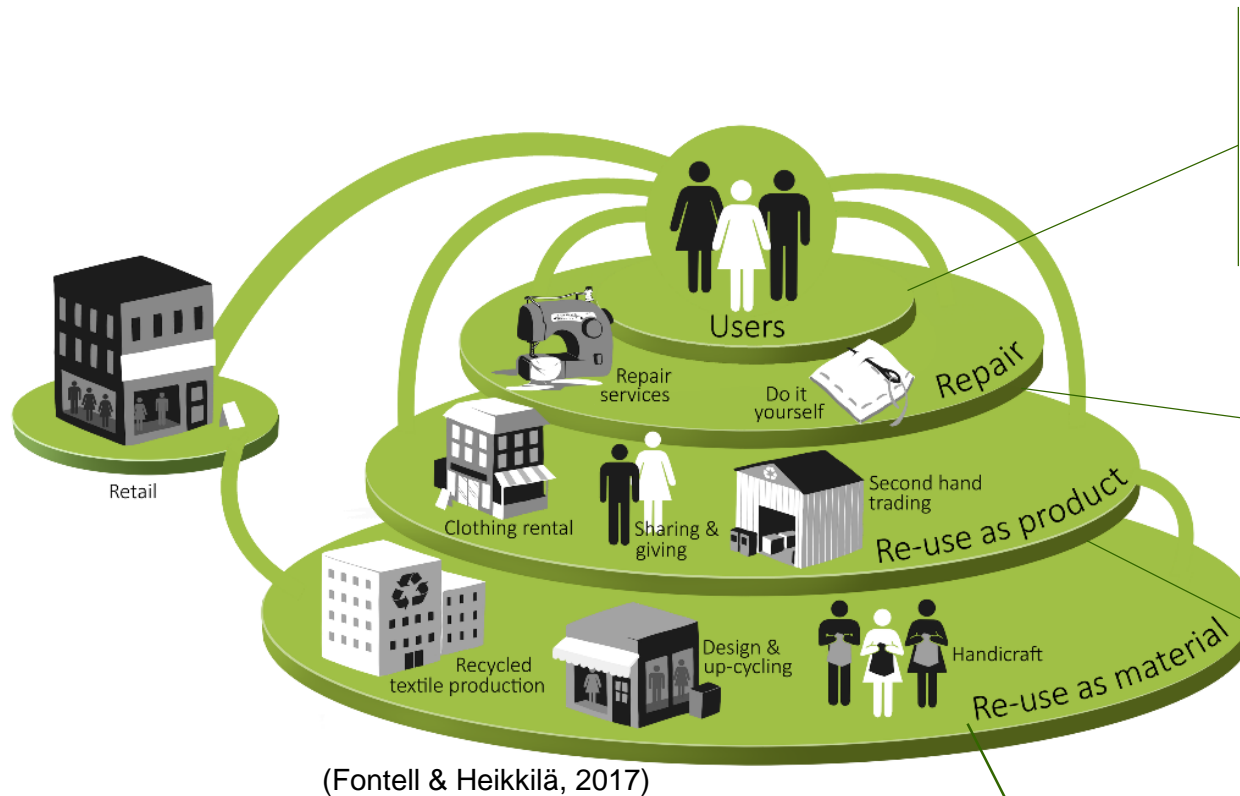
Users have a central role in creating closed loops



Circular economy is more than recycling

Maintain the value of products and materials as high as possible for the maximum of time with the minimum environmental impact!

# Use, Repair and Re-Use of Textiles



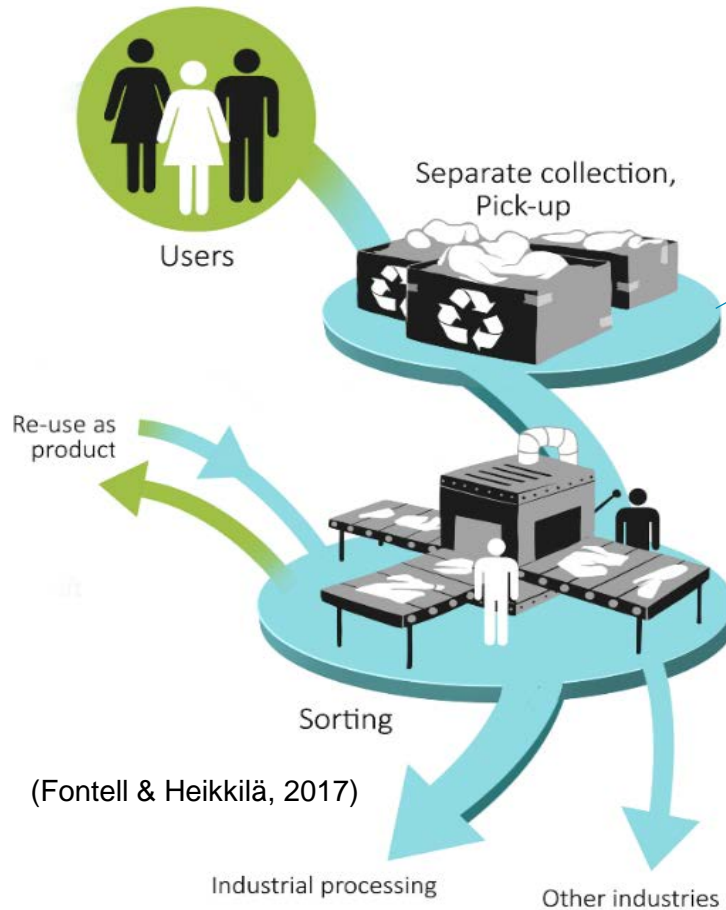
- Consumers create an demand
- Textile industry can design products that last
  - Raised consumer awareness has created markets

- Repairing
  - Big business potential - consumers may no longer have time or skills to do this

- Sharing and second-hand trading
  - ➤ New markets in e-trading and platform

- Individual consumers and small designer shops or medium size industries

# Textile Collecting and Sorting



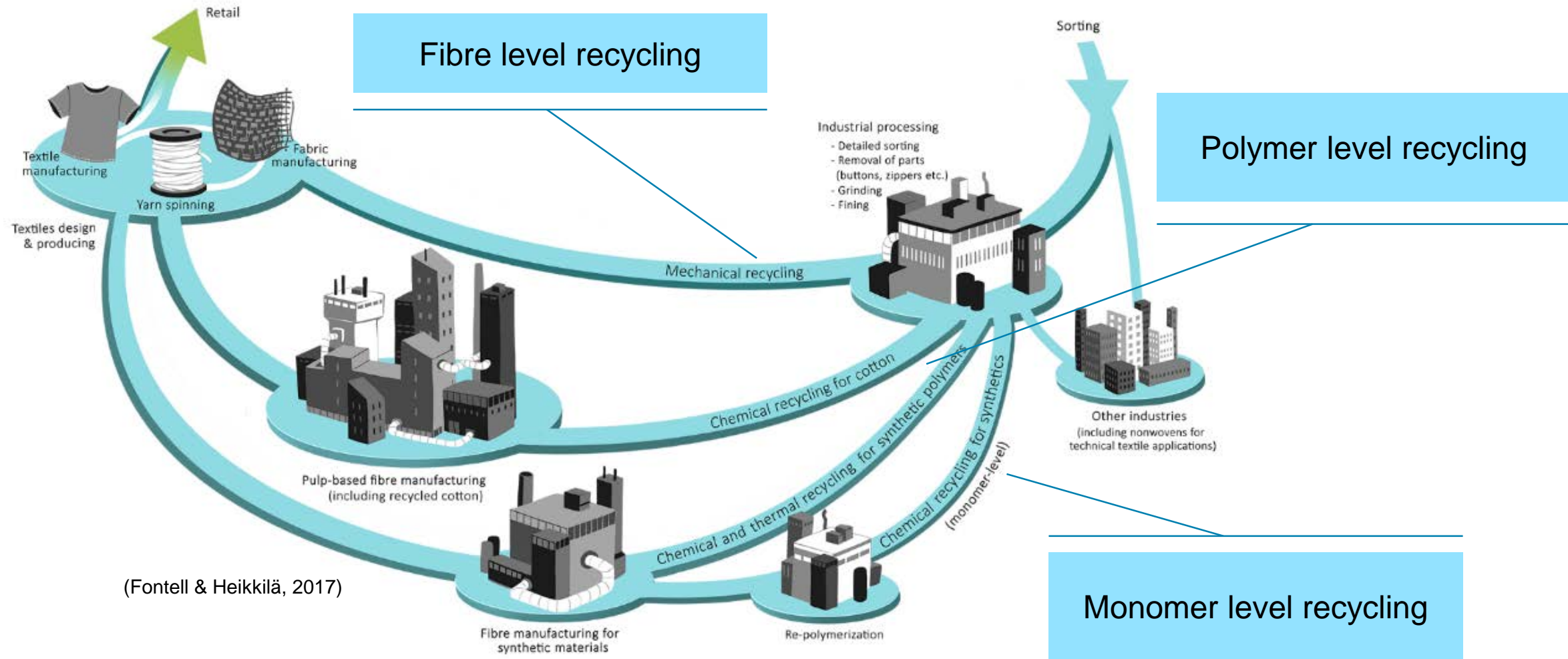
- When re-use and when recycle?
- Collection systems available mainly for re-usable products
- Effectively collecting without mixing with others wastes essential for industrial recycling processes

EC waste regulation:  
Separate collection  
for textiles must be  
set-up by 2025

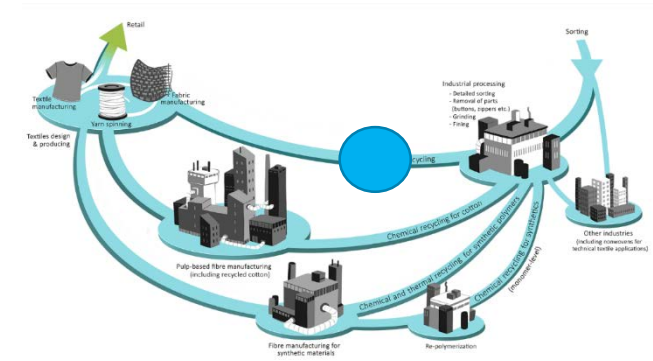
- Recycling processing options vary depending on the fibre type
- Other factors homogeneity, cleanliness and wear and tear
- Sorting needs to be taken from manual to automated process
- Traceability and identification system for textiles would be optimal solution



# Textile-to-Textile Recycling



# Fibre Level Recycling



- Mechanical recycling typically SME industry
- Typically already applied for pre-consumer textile wastes
- Colour of the fibres remain – no additional coloration needed if sorted by colour
- Length and strength of fibres determining factors for recycling process
- Materials can be to be used for making **yarns** and **nonwovens**

Regulation related  
to product safety

- Better quality with 100% fibres and blends
- Hygiene and safety important

- Blends suitable and some impurities may be acceptable, if application allows
- Hygiene might be an issue

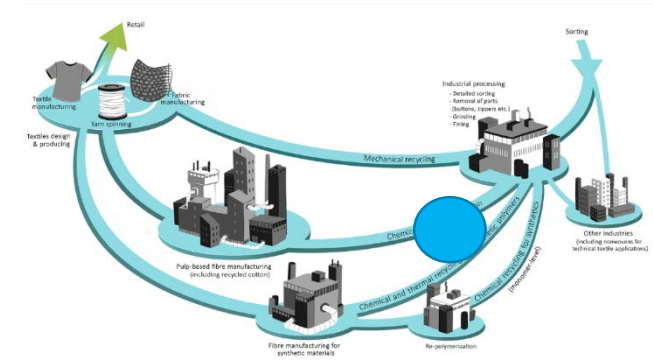
Chemical regulation  
e.g. REACH in EU

# Polymer Level Recycling

- Recycling in polymer level is can vary from small to large size industry, chemical processes in large scale
- Different process for each polymer
- **Chemical recycling by dissolution** and **thermal recycling by melting**

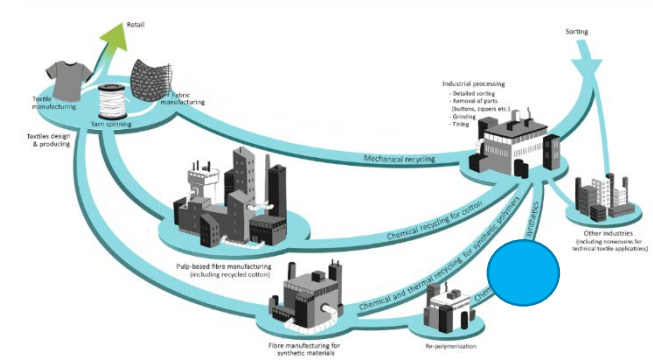
- May be used to separate blends
- Removes contaminants (hygiene not a big issue)
- Might be affected by some contaminants (e.g. metals)
- Currently merging & development stage for cotton
- Technology available for acrylic fibres

- Polymer properties - chain length and its distribution - critical
- Thermal processes available *and/or demonstrated* for polyester, polyamide, *polyethylene and polypropylene*

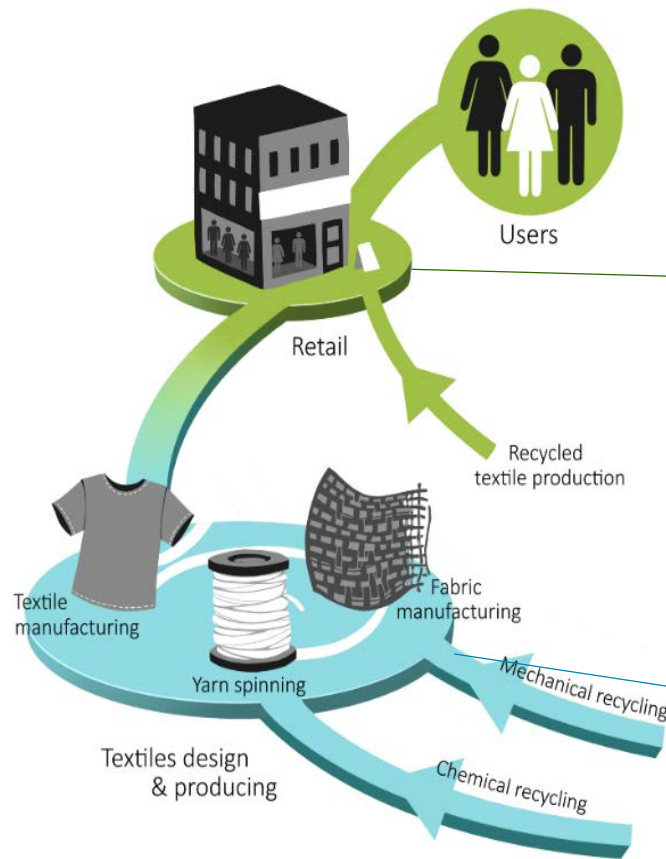


# Monomer Level Recycling

- Recycling in monomer level is process industry which typically needs to be operated in large scale to be economical
- Different process for each polymer
- **Chemical recycling by re-polymerization** for synthetic fibres
  - Removes contaminants (hygiene not a big issue)
  - Might be affected by some contaminants (e.g. metals)
  - Industrial processes existing for polyester and polyamide-6 (and -66)
  - Challenge is in process economics, but process developed might change that in the future
  - Also LCA of processing needs to be considered



# Textiles from Recycled Fibres



(Fontell & Heikkilä, 2017)

- Brands are interested in recycled textiles and fibres e.g. because they
  - Anticipate challenges and possible price fluctuations in the virgin materials (such as cotton) supply in the longer term, or
  - Want to offer more sustainable choices to the increasingly conscious consumers.

- Existing value chain
- The current textile technologies can handle recycled materials with some adjustments
  - Rotor spinning is more suited to shortened, recycled fibres than ring-spinning
  - Mixing post-consumer recycled fibres with virgin materials ease processing

# Towards Circular Ecosystem

Textile reuse loops should/could be to be strengthened → business opportunities for forerunner companies

Brands interested in more sustainable and recycled materials, but supply still limited

Rising consumer awareness helps in creation and increase of markets

Multidisciplinary skills needed - digitalization and service based business models essential

Missing pieces of the value chain needs to be developed:

- ★ Collecting system

- ★ Sorting system

- ★ Upscaling of recycling technologies

Regulation needs to be updated (waste, chemical, etc)

Public incentives and financial support could fasten transition to circular economy, **and in building of new ecosystems!**



# Building Ecosystem in Finland

**The  
Relooping  
Fashion  
Initiative**

**2015-2017  
Tekes – The Finnish Funding  
Agency for Innovations**

**Telaketju**  
**The collecting, sorting  
and recycle chain for  
textiles**

**2017-2018  
Tekes  
&  
Ministry of  
Environment**

**2018 →  
Business Finland  
&  
Ministry of  
Economic  
Affairs and  
Employment**



# The Relooping Fashion Initiative

Piloting of closed loop  
recycling of cotton

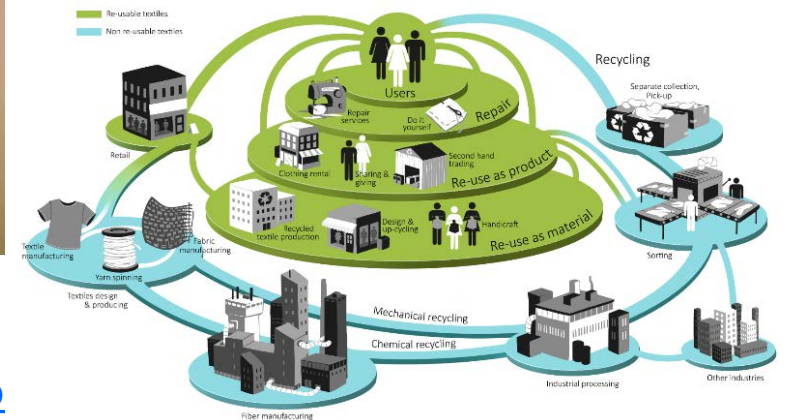


Consumer studies



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xa-E2Re3b>

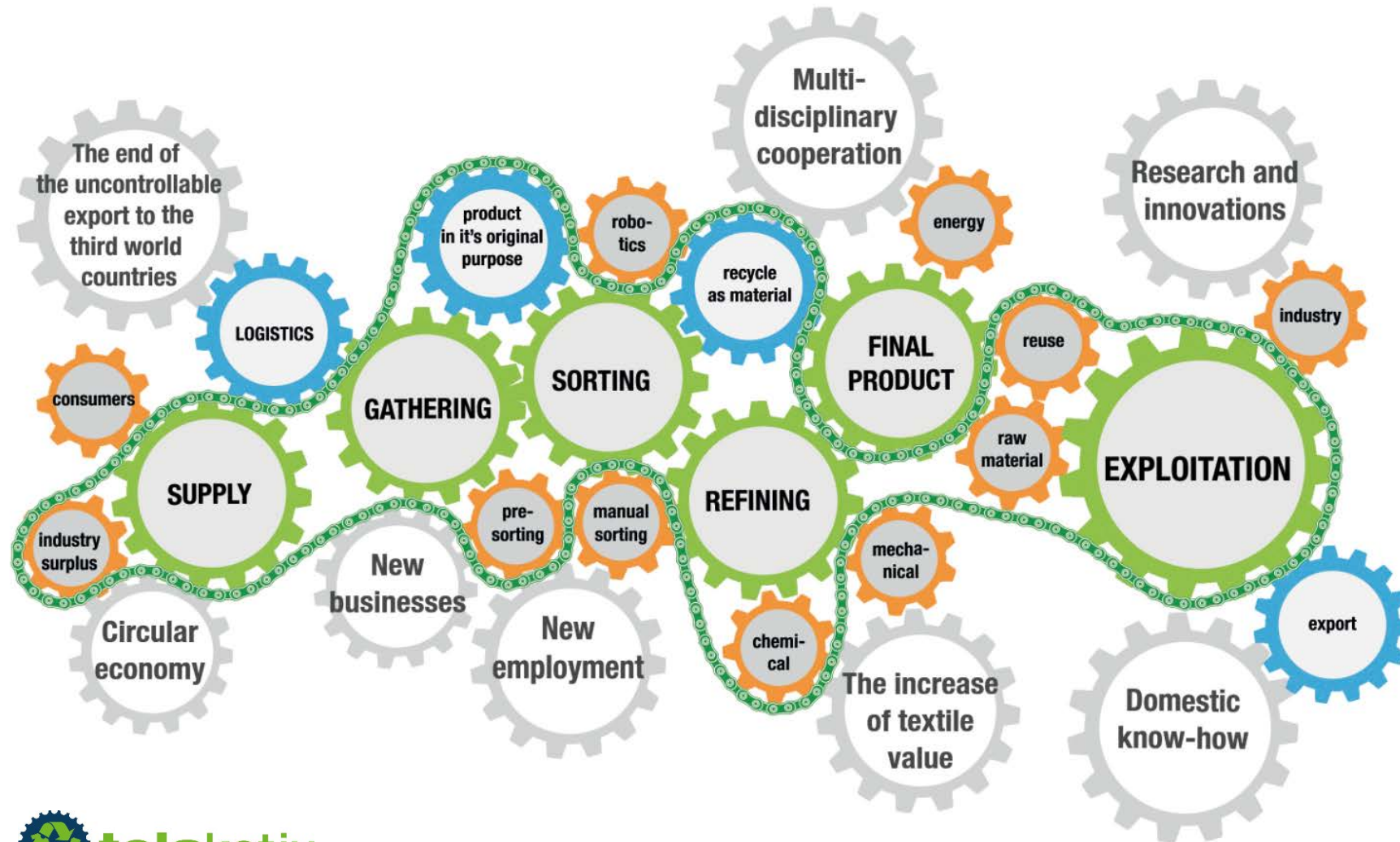
Modelling of the  
ecosystem



# Closed Loop Recycling of Cotton

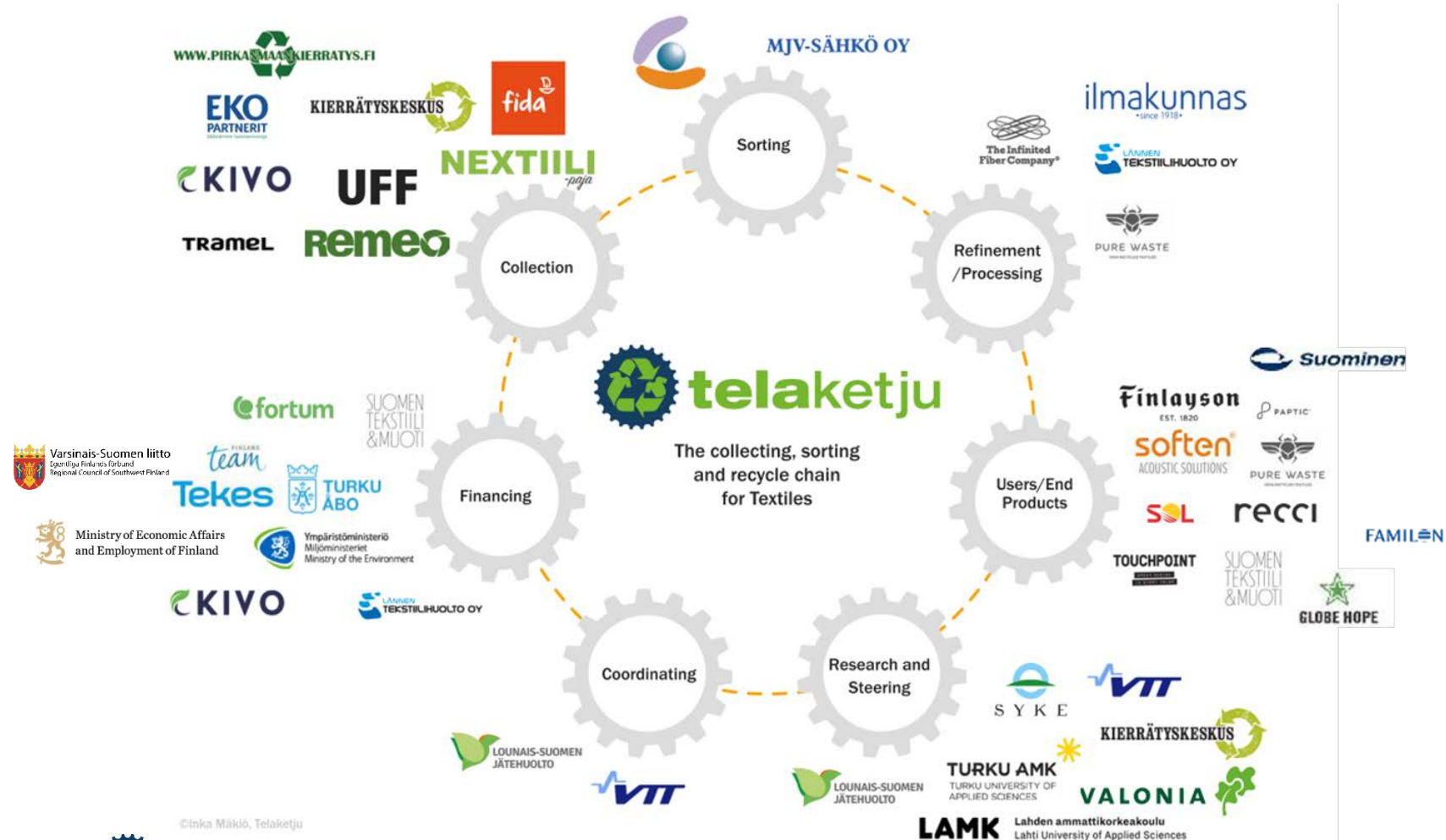


# Telaketju - Ecosystem Building





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# Telaketju - Ecosystem Building



Ympäristöministeriö  
Miljöministeriet  
Ministry of the Environment

Topics: Collecting, sorting and pre-processing  
Participants: Municipal waste management and recycling organizations, public participants, as well as charities.



Ministry of Economic Affairs  
and Employment of Finland



Varsinais-Suomen liitto  
Egentliga Finlands förbund  
Regional Council of Southwest Finland

Topics: Investments and markets & business planning

Beneficiary: Municipal waste management organization in Southwest Finland

**Tekes**

**BUSINESS  
FINLAND**

Topics: R&D for processes, products, services  
Participants: Companies, Research Institutes, Academia



**telaketju**

[www.telaketju.fi](http://www.telaketju.fi)

# Conclusions

Circular economy is coming - need for recycling, but also for lengthening product life

This changes business value chains and networks to build missing pieces of the puzzles

Change is providing new business opportunities to e.g. in services and digitalization

New technologies and innovations also needed

Consumers attitudes are starting to favour circular values

Transformation has already started – forerunners already involved

Public incentives and financial support can have significant effect on this development

# Acknowledgements

Co-author in Modelling Report - Paula Fontell from Ethica

My colleagues at VTT – Ali Harlin, Eetta Saarimäki, Taina Kamppuri, Marja Pitkänen, Kaisa Vehmas, Marjo Määttänen, and many others

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Project consortium on *Telaketju* project

Business Finland & Ministry of Environment for funding





A brighter future is created  
through science-based innovations.

Thank you  
for your  
attention!



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